

## WIL

- Religion is matter of our free choice; and if men will obstinately and *wisfully* set themselves against it, there is no remedy. *Tillotson's Serm.*
2. By design; on purpose.  
That will carry us, if we do not *wisfully* betray our succours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*  
If you do not *wisfully* pass over any of your greater offences, but confess particularly, and repent seriously of them, God will more easily pass by your lesser infirmities. *Bp. Taylor.*  
This let him know;  
Left, *wisfully* offending, he pretend  
Surprised. *Milton.*
- WILFULNESS. *n. f.* [from *wisful*.] Obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.  
So full of *wisfulness* and self-liking is our nature, that without some definitive sentence, which being given, may stand, small hope there is that trifles will end. *Hooker.*  
Thy causeless ruth repels;  
He that his sorrow sought through *wisfulness*,  
And his foe fetter'd would release again,  
Deserves to taste his folly's fruit. *Fairy Queen.*  
Never hydra-headed *wisfulness*;  
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,  
As in this king. *Shakespeare.*  
A stiff and stubborn obstinacy, is not so much firmness and resolution, as *wisfulness*. *L'Estrange.*  
That is not hastily to be interpreted obstinacy or *wisfulness*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*
- WILLY. *adv.* [from *wily*.] By stratagem; fraudulently.  
They did work *willy*, and went and made as if they had been ambassadors. *Jes.*
- WILYNESS. *n. f.* [from *wily*.] Cunning; guile.  
The ungodly, for his own lust, doth persecute the poor; let them be taken in the crafty *wilings* that they have imagined. *Psal. x. 2.*  
She supplied the weakness of force by *wilings* of art, and advantage of treaty. *How. Voc. Forest.*
- WILL. *n. f.* [pilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.]  
1. Choice; arbitrary determination.  
*Will* is the power, which the mind has to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and vice versa. *Locke's Works.*  
Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker, b. i.*  
Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,  
To be so cruel to an humble foe?  
If nature, then she may it mend with skill;  
If *will*, then she at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenser.*  
These things have a shew of wisdom in *will* worship and humility. *Col. ii. 23.*  
*Will* holds the sceptre in the soul,  
And on the passions of the heart doth reign. *Sir J. Dav.*  
The truth is, such a man understands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or false, merely as it agrees or disagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilst that inclination lasts in its strength, he discovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*
2. Discretion; choice.  
Go then the guilty at thy *will* chastize. *Pope.*
3. Command; direction.  
At his first sight the mountains are shaken, and at his *will* the fourth wind bloweth. *Eccles. xliii. 16.*
4. Disposition; inclination; desire.  
I make bold to press upon you with so little preparation.  
Your welcome; what's your *will*? *Shakespeare.*  
He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*  
He said, and with so good a *will* to die,  
Did to his breast the fatal point apply,  
It found his heart. *Dryden.*
5. Power; government.  
Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Psal.*  
He had the *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the mastery of his parents ever since he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, must he be restrained? *Locke.*
6. Divine determination.  
I would give a thousand furlongs of sea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakespeare.*
7. Testament; disposition of a dying man's effects.  
Another branch of their revenue still  
Remains, beyond their boundless right to kill,  
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*. *Dryd.*  
Do men make their last *wills* by word of mouth only?  
*Stephen's Sermons.*
8. Good-will. Favour; kindness.  
I'll to the doctor, he hath my good-will,  
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakespeare.*
9. Good-will. Right intention.  
Some preach Christ of envy, and some of good *will*.  
*Phil. i. 15.*

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10. Ill-will. Malice; malignity.  
11. [Contracted from *William*.] *Will* with a wife, Jack with a lantern.  
*Will* with the wife is of a round figure, in bigness like the flame of a candle; but sometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs set on fire. It sometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obscure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it shines less than at a distance. They wander about in the air, not far from the surface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marthy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in summer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about six feet from the ground. Now they dilate themselves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were sparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow those that run away, and fly from those that follow them. Some that have been caught were observed to consist of a shining, viscous, and gelatinous matter, like the spawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only shining; so that the matter seems to be phosphorus, prepared and raised from putrified plants or carcasses by the heat of the sun; which is condensed by the cold of the evening, and then shines. *Mussh.*  
*Will*-a-wisp misleads night-faring clowns,  
O'er hills and sinking bogs. *Gay.*
- To WILL. *v. a.* [wiltgon, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.]  
1. To desire that any thing should be, or be done.  
To *will*, is to bend our souls to the having or doing of that which they see to be good. *Hooker.*  
Let Richard be restored to his blood,  
As *will* the rest; so *willets* Winchester. *Shakespeare.*  
I speak not of God's determining his own will, but his pre-determining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt these two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myself, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*  
Whoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*  
A man that fits still, is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*
2. To be inclined or resolved to have.  
She's too rough for me;  
There, there, Hortensio, *will* you any wife? *Shakespeare.*
3. To command; to direct.  
St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up somewhat on the Sunday, and to relieve it in store for the church of Jerusalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*  
How rarely does it meet with this time's guide,  
When man was *willed* to love his enemies. *Shakespeare.*  
Our battle is more full of names than yours,  
Our men more perfect in the use of arms,  
Our armours all as strong, our cause the best;  
Then reason *wills* our hearts should be as good. *Shakespeare.*  
He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promising to bestow upon him whatsoever he should wish. *Kneller.*  
If they had any business, his Majesty *willed* that they should attend. *Cavendish.*  
'Tis your's, O queen! to *will*  
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*
4. It has a loose and slight signification.  
Let the circumstances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man should never neglect improvement. *Watts.*
5. It is one of the signs of the future tense; of which it is difficult to show or limit the signification.  
I *will* come. I am determined to come; importing choice.  
Thou *wilt* come. It must be so that thou must come; importing necessity.  
*Will* thou come? Hast thou determined to come? importing choice.  
He *will* come. He is resolved to come; or it must be that he must come, importing either choice or necessity.  
It *will* come. It must be so that it must come; importing necessity.  
The plural follows the analogy of the singular.  
WILL and WIL, among the English Saxons, as *wiele* at this day among the Germans, signified many. So *willimus* is the defender of many; *wilfrid*, peace to many; which are answered in sense and signification by Polymachus, Poly-crates, and Polyphilus. *Gib. Comad.*
- WILLING. *adj.* [from *will*.]  
1. Inclined to any thing.  
He *willing* to please one in authority, forced all his skill to make the resemblance of the best fashion. *Watts.*  
Some other able, and as *willing*, pays  
The rigid satisfaction. *Milton.*  
Can any man trust a better support under affliction, than the friendship of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him? *Bentley.*
2. Pleased;

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2. Pleased; desirous.  
3. Favourable; well disposed to any thing.  
3. As many as were *willing* hearted brought bracelets and ear-rings. *Ex. xxxv. 22.*
4. Ready; complying.  
Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conscience, inferiors for conscience sake the *willing* to obey. *Hooker.*  
We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakespeare.*  
He stoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milt.*
5. Chosen.  
They're held with his melodious harmony,  
In *willing* chains, and sweet captivity. *Milton.*
6. Spontaneous.  
Forbear, if thou hast pity,  
These groans proceed not from a senseless plant,  
No spouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*
7. Consenting.  
How can hearts not free serve *willing*. *Milton.*
- WILLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.]  
1. With one's own consent; without dislike; without reluctance.  
That preservation of peace and unity amongst Christian churches should be by all good means procured, we join most *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*  
I dare not make myself so guilty,  
To give up *willingly* that noble title  
Your matter wed me to. *Shakespeare.*  
This ransom, if my whole inheritance  
May compass, it shall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*
2. By one's own desire.  
The condition of that people is not so much to be envied as some would *willingly* represent it. *Addison.*
- WILLINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *willing*.] Consent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.  
We praise the things we hear with much more *willingness*, than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnson.*  
It is not doing good after that same wonderful manner, that Christ's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingness* and readiness to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*  
Force never yet a generous mind did gain;  
We yield on parley; but are storm'd in vain;  
Constraint, in all things, makes the pleasure less,  
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingness*. *Dryden.*
- WILLOW. *n. f.* [pelie, Saxon; *salix*, Lat. *gwiolus*, Welch.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers.  
It hath amentaceous flowers consisting of several stamina, which are collected into a spike but are barren. The embryos are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or husk, shaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy seeds. *Mil.*  
I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forsaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt.  
In such a night  
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand  
Upon the wild sea banks. *Shakespeare.*  
Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower shortly,  
I wear the *willow* garland for his sake. *Shakespeare.*  
When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,  
To marishes he resorts, obscur'd with reeds,  
And hoary *willows*, which the moisture feeds. *Sandy.*  
Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,  
Their harps upon the neighbouring *willows* hung,  
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*
- WILLOWISH. *adj.* [willom.] Resembling the colour of willow. Make his body with greenish coloured crewel, or *willowish* colour. *Walton.*
- WILLOWWORT. *n. f.* A plant.  
The flower consists of several leaves, produced from the inclosures of the flower-cup, placed circularly, and expanded like a rose; from the centre of the flower-cup rises the pointal, which becomes a fruit of two cells, full of small seeds, wrapped up in the flower-cup. *Miller.*
- WILY. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning; sly; full of stratagem; fraudulent.  
They are so cautious and *wily* headed, especially being men of small practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow such subtilities and shifts. *Spenser.*  
In the *wily* snake  
Whatever slights, none would suspicions mark  
As from his wit, and native subtilty  
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. Lost.*  
Since this false, *wily*, doubling disposition of mind, is so intolerably mischievous to society, God is sometimes pleased, in mere compassion to men, to give them warning of it, by setting some odd mark upon such Cains. *South's Serm.*  
My *wily* nurse by long experience found,  
And first discover'd to my soul its wound;  
'Tis love laid the *wily* nurse. *Dryden.*
- WIMBLE. *n. f.* [wimpe], old Dutch, from *wimelen*, to bore.] An instrument with which holes are bored.

## WIN

- At harvest-home, trembling to approach  
The little barrel, which he fears to broach:  
He 'says the *wimble*, often draws it back,  
And deals to thirsty servants but a smack. *Dryd.*  
As when a shipwright stands his workmen o'er,  
Who ply the *wimble* some huge beam to bore;  
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,  
The grain deep-piercing till it scoops it out. *Pope.*  
The trepan is like a *wimble*, used by joiners. *Sharp.*
- WIMBLE. *adj.* Active; nimble; shifting to and fro. Such seems to be the meaning here.  
He was so *wimble* and so wight,  
From bough to bough he leaped light,  
And oft the pumies latched:  
Therewith afraid I ran away;  
But he that earst seem'd but to play,  
A shaft in earnest snatched. *Spenser.*
- WIMPLE. *n. f.* [guimpe, Fr.] A hood; a veil. It is printed in *Spenser* perhaps by mistake *wimble*.  
So fair and fresh, as fairest flower in May,  
For she had laid her mournful stole aside,  
And widow-like sad *wimble* thrown away. *Fair y 2.*  
The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the crisping-pins. *Israel ii. 22.*
- To WIMPLE. *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.  
The fame did hide,  
Under a veil that *wimble* was full low. *Fairy 2.*
- WIN. Whether initial or final in the names of men, may either denote a masculine temper, from pin, which signifies in Saxon, war, strength, &c. or else the general love and esteem he hath among the people; from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibb.*
- To WIN. *v. a.* [Pret. *won* and *won*; part. *past*. *won*, pinna, Saxon; *winnen*, Dutch.]  
1. To gain by conquest.  
The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not so strong but it might be *won*. *Kneller.*  
His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*  
Follow cheerful to the trembling town;  
Preis but an entrance, and presume it *won*. *Dryden.*
2. To gain the victory in a contest.  
Loyalty is still the fame  
Whether it *win* or lose the game:  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Altho' it be not shin'd upon. *Hudibras, b. iii.*  
I five years at Tarentum *won*  
The questorship, and then our love began. *Denham.*  
Thy well breath'd horse  
Impels the flying car and *wins* the course. *Dryd.*
3. To gain something withheld.  
Resolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way,  
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*
4. To obtain.  
Thy virtue *won* me; with virtue preserve me. Dost thou love me? Keep me then still worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*  
When you see my son, tell him, that his sword can never *win* the honour that he loses. *Shakespeare.*  
Devilish Macbeth  
By many of these trains hath fought to *win* me. *Shak.*
5. To gain by play.  
He had given a disagreeable vote in parliament, for which reason not a man would have so much correspondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addison.*
6. To gain by persuasion.  
They *win* great numbers to receive  
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
7. To gain by courtship.  
She's beautiful; and therefore to be woo'd:  
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*. *Shakespeare.*  
That flood witness'd his inconstant flame,  
When thus he swore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*
- To WIN. *v. n.*  
1. To gain the victory.  
Nor is it ought but just,  
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,  
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*
2. To gain influence or favour.  
You express yourself very desirous to *win* upon the judgment of your matter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*  
You have a softness and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*  
Thy words like music every breast controul;  
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the soul. *Pope.*
3. To gain ground.  
The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakespeare.*
4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.  
Charles I will play no more to night;  
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.  
—Sir, I did never *win* of you before.  
—But little, Charles;  
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shak.*  
To